

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 5.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1838.

NUMBER 24.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
G. W. MILETTT.
TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar & seventy-five cents at the end of six months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms, the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it. Copywriters, and letters on business must be addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

Printed at the Cambridge Advertiser, Jan. 2.

SLANDER REFUTED.

"The old chief of the Hermitage, himself, appears to have lost all hope of Mr. Van Buren's success in 'treating in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.' An intelligent and responsible correspondent communicates the fact, that on his recent visit to Nashville, General Jackson remarked, that Mr. Van Buren's administration must go down; that he knew that as soon as Mr. Van Buren called Congress together in September, and thereby admitted that he might possibly be wrong, his fate was sealed: if he had refused to convene the extraordinary session, he would not now be in the minority. But, said he, although the President must go down, he will fall in a glorious cause. We do not pretend to give the exact words said to have been used on the occasion referred to, but have stated the substance of the remarks."

Having seen the above extract from a Nashville paper, the day before we received from the Old Chief of the Hermitage a letter, in which he freely expresses his sentiments on the measures of his successor in office, and those sentiments being so very different from those attributed to him, we did suppose that his publication would be a conclusive refutation of what we had no doubt was a foul slander, and therefore wrote by the Express mail to General Jackson for liberty to publish his letter, which would show to the world that the utterance of such a libel as has been attributed to him by the calculator, where he may be. It gives us great pleasure to state that we have had authority for giving the letter publicly; and as well in confirmation of the above slander, as for the importance of the noble sentiments it contains on the present state of the country, we have no doubt it will be read with the deepest interest by every honest Democrat into whose hands it may come.

After we had written the letter to the Hermitage, as above stated, we saw in the Republican of the next day the disclaimer of the General, under his own signature, of his having expressed any such sentiments as contained in the above extract. This would have republished last Saturday, but waited in the hope that we should obtain permission to publish what we conceived would have been itself a complete refutation of the slander, in order that the disavowal and corroboration should appear together. Our readers, therefore, have all together in the paper this day, which we have no doubt will be read by them with great pleasure and edification.

As further corroboration of the implicit confidence placed in the integrity of Mr. Van Buren by General Jackson, we give here a short extract from a letter of his, dated 31st August last, before the meeting of Congress in the extra session. This letter we received with the President's message. The extract is in these words: "I have no doubt that the President's Message will be full and strong, and meet the wishes of all his friends, on the subject of the entire separation of the Government from all banks as a repository of the public revenue." In this letter, which was not a short one, there was not a word against calling the extra session of Congress, or expressive of any doubt that Mr. Van Buren would not be fully sustained in his measures by the American people.

Hermitage, Dec. 17, 1837.

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 4th inst. has been for some days before me, but it has not been in my power to reply to it earlier than the present moment.

In relation to the subject of public affairs, which to some of our friends appears unfavorable to the hope of effecting an early separation of the fiscal operations of the Treasury from the agency of banks, State and National, I see nothing that should heighten despair, or induce us to retract our steps or relax our exertions. The recent elections in New York manifest, if true, some supineness on the part of those who have heretofore sustained the ascendancy of the old Jeffersonian principles; but they expose also the real objects and true character of the Federal party, which is ever vigilant to seize any opportunity that is presented for the recovery of the ground they lost in the establishment of the present Constitution, and in the memorable contest of '93 and 1800. Such an opportunity was afforded in the present crisis, by the division in the Republican ranks respecting the means which should be immediately adopted to increase the metallic basis of our circulating medium, and place the Government money, or rather the money of the people, in a state of perfect security. If this division has thus cost a defeat, may we not hope that it is but temporary, and that it will bring us, as it has always done before, a solid and

lasting victory—a victory which will be the result of enlightened co-operation and concert on the part of all true Republicans, sacrificing all minor differences, and rallying as one man to the defence of the great principles which it is the design of the common enemy, the Federal party, to overthrow.

I participate with you in the regret expressed at the attitude occupied by Mr. Rives and Mr. Ritchie in the present contest. None of us, however, doubt their good intentions, and I feel confident that they will soon see that nothing good is to be attained by a further struggle for the restoration of the connection between the banks and the Treasury. After the treachery of the banks to the Government it will be vain to suppose that the people can ever be induced to acquiesce in their employment again as public depositories. What security can we have that they will not always suspend payment when those who control and make money out of them, will find it their interest to do so? Let it be borne in mind that the recent suspension occurred at a time of profound peace with all foreign nations, when our exhaustless resources were all in successful operation, and then let us consider what would have been the consequence if such an event had happened in a critical state of war. The banks, in such an exigency, would have held the stars of war, without responsibility to the General Government. Managed as they now are by those who use them as instruments of profit, they would have been unable, even if willing, to meet the demands of the public necessity. Is it reasonable to suppose that the people can acquiesce in the idea of trusting the public defence to such corporations? Rest assured they never will, and those who are so unfortunate as to entertain that idea, will find that all their attempts to give effect to it are of no avail, except to add the party which is anxious to defeat the Republican will.

True it is, sir, that the separation of Bank and State was supposed to have been accomplished by the Federal Constitution as it now reads. The union of the two at the close of the Revolution was as odious as that of Church and State, and such will now be found to be the sentiment of the great body of the American people, whenever the question is fairly submitted to their judgment.

I am aware that the confidence I reposed in the State banks when the removal of the deposits was determined upon, is used to justify not only the removal of the banks and the Treasury, but also as an argument against the consistency of those who, like Mr. Van Buren, sustained that act of my administration. I admit that this confidence existed, and had some influence on the considerations which prompted me to resort to them at that time as a substitute for the Bank of the United States. When this latter institution took the political field, and avowed the insulting right to expend the public money in disseminating its anathemas against the General Government, it was natural for me to seek for a substitute for such an institution in the State banks. These banks were in operation, and, if prudently managed, could safely have filled the vacuum occasioned by the winding up of the United States Bank had done, and it was but charitable to indulge the hope that they would do better. But was this confidence well founded, and whose fault is it that was not? Let their treachery to the Government and the people answer. Every day that the directors of these banks met at their boards, they knew their liabilities, and their assets to meet them. They were repeatedly and earnestly cautioned by the Treasury Department not to over issue; their charters prohibited it; their solemn obligations to the Government and people, and every principle of moral honesty, forbade it. Still, in open violation of all obligations, they suspended specie payments in a time that the Treasury was bankrupt.

But aware that the Administration cannot be injured by the charge that confidence was once reposed in the State banks, the raw-headed and bloody-boned of the Executive is conjured up for political effect. There are none who resort to this humbug, who believe that the danger exists which they so clamorously deprecate. Their only wish is to delude the people and obtain their sanction to the domination of bank and their irresponsible paper issue. They know that Congress is vested with the power to lay and collect taxes—to raise armies, of which the President is charged with the direction, and with the due execution of the laws—that by law all money appropriated is speedily applied to the objects of its appropriation, and one cent cannot be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of law and on the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, counter-signed by the Treasurer and 1st Comptroller—that the President is bound by solemn oath to see the laws faithfully executed; and that to every Congress the Secretary of the Treasury is bound to make an exposé of all the disbursements, which is examined by Congress—that the President for failure of duty is liable to impeachment. Away then with this raw-headed and bloody-boned. It is only a device to compel the usage of taxing the people for the benefit of banks, an effort to take the public revenue out of the hands of responsible

agents, who will use it to encourage over issues of paper money, and thus expose the Government and people perpetually to the injuries we are now experiencing from the wants of a stable currency.

If the revenue is received in gold and silver it will force the banks to resume specie payments, keep them within the bounds of just banking principles, give the people a metallic currency or its fair equivalent, and put an end to the over trading and wild speculations which have been so long the bane of our country. Is it not then our duty to rally round such a measure, and are we not wrong in doubting the disposition of the people to sustain what is so manifestly their interest and welfare?

In separating the Government from the banks we secure to labor its fair reward in an undeviating tender of value, every honest pursuit is promoted, the Government is relieved from the political influence of the money power, legislation is purified, and the republican feelings of our citizen are cherished. The minut, for the support of which the people are taxed, will then be employed in its proper office, that of coining the metals, which, in exchange for our profitable commodities, will steadily flow into our land.

On this subject, sir, I acknowledge that I feel the deepest interest, as I am persuaded it is pregnant with consequences of highest importance to our beloved country. If we are not now able to occupy the ground prepared for us by those who framed the Constitution, in respect to the influence of banks and moneyed associations, I fear its recovery hereafter will cost the people difficulties and disasters, compared to which those that have been occasioned by the recent suspension of specie payments will be considered as nothing. The idea that in the event of war, if the banks are again employed as public depositories, it will be in their power to stop payment, and thus deprive the nation of its means of credit and support, is sufficient, in my judgment, to enlist the ardor of every patriot on the side of those who will refuse to commit so great a trust to any moneyed institution. All experience tells us that money is the sinew of war, and that no nation can long be free and independent which places this element of its power in hands that are irresponsible in their very nature. Such would be our situation if the banks as at present organized, retain the public money. They could more easily in war than in peace find an excuse for refusing payments and violating their pledges to the Government, and all who are conversant with history must be aware that there are exigencies which we are not exempt in a state of war, when the bankruptcy of our Government would force it to make a dishonorable peace, if it did not compel its submission to a foreign yoke. Looking at the subject in this light, I indulge the hope that all true Republicans will discard the idea of our again trusting the public money to banks. The plan proposed by Mr. Van Buren exposes us to no hazard. On the contrary, if adopted, it will simplify the operations of our revenue, purify legislation by removing from it the corrupting influence of money, and ensure peace, harmony and prosperity to all the great and diversified interests of our country.

Excuse the haste in which I have been compelled to throw together these ideas. They are but an outline of the general views which belong to the subject; yet short and imperfect as it is, I feel that it has required quite as much labor as my infirm health enables me to bestow upon it.

Thanking you for your friendly solicitude for my personal welfare,

I remain, yours truly,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Moses Dawson, Esq.

REMARKS OF MR. CILLEY,

OF MAINE,

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 5, 1838.

—On the resolutions calling for information relative to relations with Mexico, and Great Britain. Mr. CILLEY said he should not have troubled the House with any remarks on this occasion, but for one sentiment which had been advanced by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, (Mr. Howard.) That gentleman had remarked, that whatever faith might be due to out-door rumors, what passed in this House went for something. And after saying much relative to the duty incumbent on our Government to maintain its neutrality, in which I entirely concurred, he gave it, as his opinion, that we ought to be peculiarly mild in pressing the settlement of our Northeastern boundary, while the present difficulties existed between the British Government and the people of Canada. Sir, in this sentiment of the honorable chairman I cannot acquiesce, nor will the feeling on the subject in my State permit the settlement of that question to be delayed on any such grounds. What, sir, is the claim of the Government of Great Britain? It is to one-third of the State of Maine. I will now go into a history of it; suffice it to say, that during the late war, British troops were marched in the dead of winter from the lower province, on the seaboard across the upper part of Maine to Quebec, and thus were enabled to open the campaign in the

Canadas; and on our rear, long before the St. Lawrence broke up, and much to the surprise and detriment of our northern army. The discovery of this route across Maine, which if they could not use, would, for a great part of the year, while the river St. Lawrence was locked up with ice, disconnect the upper and lower provinces, induced the British Government, while negotiating the treaty of peace at Ghent, to ask a cession of so much of the territory of Maine, then Massachusetts, as thus intervened between New Brunswick and Lower Canada. They did not ask the cession with a view to acquire territory as such, but merely for the purpose of connecting the two provinces, and left the proposition open to our commissioners to ask an equivalent. For the correctness of what I now say, I appeal to the honorable gentleman now in my eye, (Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts,) who was then one of the commissioners. The British were answered promptly by our commissioners, that they had no power to treat for the cession of a portion of the territory of one of the States of this Union. No arrangement of this kind was effected, and the boundary line, according to the treaty of '83, remained unaltered. But finding they could not obtain by cession, they had boldly and shamelessly set up a claim to it in the very face of that treaty. They claimed it because it was so convenient for them to have it; because they wanted it; and from no just cause or pretext whatever: for, sir, I will maintain, and challenge contradiction, that the treaty of 1783 was as plain and clear as language could speak, and the true boundary as obvious, nay, conspicuous as the everlasting hills and highlands which are described as forming it, and which divided the streams which run into the river St. Lawrence from those which descended towards the ocean. What is it, sir, that, for hundreds of miles, walls up, on the south, the great basin through which the river St. Lawrence flows? Highlands, sir; and these, streams flow northwardly into that mighty river, and southerly and easterly into the Atlantic ocean. Now these highlands, so conspicuous on the face of the earth, are our ancient and well-defined landmarks. Yet, sir, in mockery to these, in spite of a solemn treaty, the British seize possession of our soil; drive by armed force and the terror of prisons, our citizens from it, though claiming title by deeds directly to them from two States of this Union, Maine and Massachusetts; thus keeping back our settlements, impeding the growth and prosperity of our State, and destroying our invaluable and never to be replaced forests of timber, simply and solely because they want the territory to connect their provinces.

Under this state of things, was it incumbent on this House or this nation to be so peculiarly mild in pressing the immediate settlement of this line? I admit that ours is a Government of peace; but have we not manifested a most pacific spirit? The people of Maine have been long forbearing in this matter; they have an immense interest at stake in preserving peace; one of their greatest means of prosperity, and even of livelihood, was derived from the peaceful prosecution of their commerce and their commerce and their fisheries. Their interests, as well as their feelings, will not permit them thoughtlessly or wrongfully to provoke war; but they cannot submit to indignity and gross usurpation; they will not sit quiet and see their State dismembered. They had already seen the whole question of the extent of their territory submitted, against their most solemn protestations, to a foreign arbitration; and yet, though the arbitrator was held at the time by the Government of Great Britain as in the palm of his hand, shame prevented him from so manifest a violation of common honesty, as to decide against us. So he gave no award on this question, but contented himself with suggesting what he would consider a convenient boundary for the British. Both Governments have concurred that it was no decision, and have not adopted the new line that was recommended.

The Senate advised the opening a new negotiation. Our Government have tried it: how have they been met? By no corresponding spirit of conciliation on their side. Indeed, the British do the same as refuse to treat. But forbearing as my constituents are, any man would greatly mistake their character who should suppose they would ever consent to give up one-third of the territory of their State to the grasping usurpations of a foreign Government. They would never yield so much as an inch of it on such grounds. Sir, it is my opinion that it is time for this Government to be peculiarly alive on this subject; and in expressing this, I am sure I speak the sense of the people of Maine: there is no division on this question. The true course was to see and be sure we were in the right; then to be firm and resolute. Did any man believe that a British Parliament could be induced to go to war to establish a claim like that which had been set up to a part of our clearly defined territory? Where was its justice? There was none in the case. They know it, and feel it. Hence they will not treat, but hold on, to the principle that might makes right. Let our Government be firm, and the question would be settled. Maine cannot, and ought not, suffer it any longer to be

postponed on any pretext whatever. In saying this, I well know and speak the feelings of the people of Maine. I cannot, therefore, respond to the sentiments expressed by the honorable chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that this was a juncture which called upon us for language of peculiar mildness and forbearance. On the contrary, when we were called to give more power to the President, to restrain our private citizens from encroachments on the rights of another Government, it was a time for us to be peculiarly firm and resolute in insisting that our territory should be kept inviolate from the most unjust encroachments of that very Government. If the territory now forcibly and exclusively occupied by British power on our northeastern frontier was a constituent part of one of the States of this Union, let an end be put to that assumption, and let the laws of Maine and this Union be made to extend over the entire territory, and to its utmost limits.

One gentleman on this floor, I regret to hear, apologized for the British in their recent violation of our sovereignty, in cutting out in the night time, with an armed force, from the American shore, the steamer Caroline, throwing her over the falls, and slaughtering our defenceless citizens. He seems to think the British commander may not be to blame.

Mr. HAMER. Does the gentleman refer to me?

Mr. CILLEY. I do.

Mr. HAMER disclaimed having made the statement on his own authority, or as having expressed his own belief. He had merely referred to what had been read by the gentleman from Buffalo, (Mr. Filmore) and what he had advanced was based on the statements then made.

Mr. CILLEY resumed. I did not understand the gentleman as expressing fully his own belief; but the tenor of his remarks were calculated to carry the conviction to my mind, that it was reasonable to conclude that this outrage was wholly unauthorized by the commander of the British forces at Chippewa, and that the British soldiery had committed the wrong of their own motion. Now, sir, I have no doubt that the outrage will be disavowed by the commander and Government. State policy may dictate this, especially when they learn the feeling it justly excites; but I must be permitted to express my own belief that the outrage was committed by the orders, and with the countenance, of the British authorities then in command. The circumstances of the case all look that way. It was in keeping with the domineering spirit of British authority. They had seen the boat ply between the American side and Navy Island, where are banded together what they please to term pirates, traitors, and rebels, and robbers. They determined to take her and destroy her, utterly regardless of our rights and sovereignty in so doing. What, sir, has been the conduct of the British authorities on another, though more distant portion of our frontier? Had they not seized American citizens on our own territory, carried them off, and cast them into prison, where even one so seized is held in duress to this hour? It is easy here for gentlemen to blame the hasty zeal of those of our citizens who live upon the borders; but do they know what those men have to suffer from the violence of British authority? I admit that citizens there, as well as elsewhere, under the influence of excitement, sometimes act in a hasty and unguarded manner, and that it becomes us, as good citizens, to maintain the neutrality of our Government. If the existing laws are insufficient for the purpose, let stronger be enacted. But it is evident from all we have heard for years past, that a great contest is going on in the British provinces to the north of us, and that the crisis is near at hand. The people of the Canadas are unfavorable to the longer continuance of British dominion over them. They are about decreeing, if they have not already done it, as our fathers did more than half a century ago, that British oppression and usurpation shall cease among them, and that they will hereafter choose their own laws, and to control their own money. These were feelings in which American patriots were ever ready to sympathize; and no power on earth should ever compel him to suppress the feelings of his heart in favor of those who are capable of self-government, and risking all minor things, were manfully contending for the liberty to establish it. Nor do I believe that by our citizens expressing such sentiments we shall provoke a war with Great Britain, or any other foreign power; and last of all can we avoid war by submitting to encroachments which if once tolerated, will be repeated and extended with more and more audacity, and until nothing but a war can end them. No, sir; let us be firm and resolute in maintaining our just rights, and follow up the assertion of them, with proper courage and conduct. In difficulties between nations, this was the true policy; and up to a part of our clearly defined territory? If war blows up at the two extremes of the Union, or if the candle be lighted at both ends, as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) said, we will extinguish the flame, or perish in the attempt. Sir, I hope the resolution of inquiry will be passed, and that, when the desired information is obtained,

golden at Paris within and for the second day of January, in the hundred and thirty eight—

the Court to be held at Paris in said county, deceased having presented a petition of the estate of said deceased.

SEPHEN EMERY, Judge. —Last Session, Register.

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